THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SHEDDEN, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. H. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph SchmuckER,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
WILL BE HELD
ON TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

TICKETS
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THIS OFFICE.

A LAST WORD TO OUR WEEKLY READERS.

Before our next Weekly issues, the question of the Presidency will have been decided. We therefore embrace this opportunity to make our last appeal to the readers of our Weekly paper, in reference to a question of vast importance, second to none before the country, or which will probably come before it, for the ensuing four years,—a question having a present and remote influence upon the welfare of this great country, and which will, in all probability, affect its destinies, and control its interests for generations to come.

There are three candidates before the people, each claiming our support.

General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, is the candidate of the Whig party, and of the independent men of all parties, who desire a change in the administration of the General Government. He represents that portion of this great people who, while favoring a healthy progress, are opposed to all the ultraisms of the age—to wars of ambition and conquest—to the reckless adoption of visionary theories—to the dangerous control of the one man power, to a centralization of influence in the hands of irresponsible cabals and of office holders, to proscription for opinions' sake, to the extension of human slavery, to the odious subtreasury scheme, and to an individual interpretation of the Constitution, regardless of judicial decisions, and respectable precedents. He represents a party which sustains a tariff affording adequate protection to American industry, and a prudent system of internal improvement of inland rivers and harbors—a party content with the Union as it is, which seeks for no territorial aggrandizement, which discards any improper influence with the concerns of foreign nations—whose highest ambition is to promote peace, and the arts of peace, in all our borders—the love of science, literature, religion, and public virtue. Those who vote for Taylor and Fillmore, will directly give their sanction to these principles and measures, and will deserve well of their country and posterity.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, is the candidate of the so-called Democratic party, but in the creed of which can scarcely be found one single principle known in the creed of Democracy in its earlier and purer state. Those who vote for Cass, vote directly to sustain all the acts and measures of the Administration of Mr. Polk—an unconstitutional and unnecessary war, waged to satisfy the lust of ambition, the pride of party, the thirst for territorial aggrandizement, and to promote the extension of human slavery. They vote against protection to American Industry, to the improvement of our Lakes and Harbors, and against the promotion of national peace. They vote for the odious subtreasury, the one man power, proscription for opinions' sake, the centralization of irresponsible power in the hands of the President and his office holders, an enormous national debt, and various other evils which have crept into the government since it has been in the hands of this party, not the least of which is a latitudinarian interpretation of the National Constitution. But especially every man who votes for Cass, *gives his suffrage directly in favor of extending human slavery over territories now free!* This has been made a prominent issue, and from the position taken by the Baltimore Convention as well as Mr. Cass, no man voting for the Democratic candidates can avoid this responsibility.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, is the candidate of a new political organization, the leading idea of which is, opposition to the extension of Slavery—a matter right and of great importance in itself, but which cannot be directly subserved in this way. In fact, votes given for Van Buren, may indirectly promote the very evil deprecated, nay more, if Cass is elected, and Slavery consequently extended, the evil so much feared will have taken place through a mistaken policy of the persons supporting the third candidate.

Such are the candidates, but the contest lies solely between the two first. Either Gen. Taylor or Lewis Cass will be elected. Those who vote for Van Buren, vote for a principle, not for a President. They give expression of an opinion, but control no absolute action. As far as the choosing of a Chief Magistrate is concerned, their votes are thrown away.

As between Gen. Taylor and Lewis Cass, we presume, there is but one opinion amongst the great mass of our readers. Gen. Taylor is their preference—not merely for his own sake,—and this has no small influence, as he is a man of mark, of world-wide distinction, of rare virtues, of republican simplicity, of commendible modesty, of incorruptible honesty, of good sense, of respectable education, of commanding talents, and sound judgment—but principally because he is the representative of the principles and policy and measures of the great party which supports him.

All that is necessary, therefore, is to urge upon every reader to attend the polls, and to induce all over whom he has any influence, to imitate his example.

Pennsylvania is the battle ground for the Presidency. As far as we can now see, the vote of this State will decide the contest. Under this impression, the eyes of the whole Nation are upon us. The friends of Whig principles and Whig measures, in every State of the Union, stretch out their hands to us, and implore us to do our duty, that they may, and to recover our down-trodden and degraded constitution. Their prayers go up for our success, their anxieties are most intense—they sympathise with us, and implore us not to fail them now. Shall we? *No!* NO! NO!

The Whigs of Pennsylvania ought to feel—aye—do feel, honored by their proud position, and we mistake their character, if they do not most emphatically show, that the confidence of their brethren is not misplaced.

We congratulate our readers on their proud position. Every friend of Taylor and Fillmore, as he goes to the polls, can feel the vast power placed in his hands. *He is the maker of Presidents!* His vote may decide the whole national contest!

—And, then, there is abundant encouragement to go. We speak the inmost convictions of our judgment, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have it in their power to give the State to Taylor and Fillmore. It is unnecessary to state the reasons on which our conviction is founded now. Some we have stated previously, others have more lately originated. All we ask, to secure success, is, *a full vote.*

Whig friends, we leave the question with you. During the campaign, we have endeavored to discharge our duty, with what little ability we possess. If we have failed to convince any of you, we regret it much for your sakes, but more for our country's. We have a most cheering, we may say a confident trust, that the friends of Taylor and Fillmore will do their duty, their whole duty, on next Tuesday, and that we shall have the inexpressible satisfaction of announcing with triumphant gratulation, the success of our candidates and our principles.

CASS AND THE STARVING IRISH.
ADOPTED IRISHMEN READ!

On last Saturday, we made the following statement:

"He (General Cass) made a speech for popular effect in favor of the Irish, one day, and the next he shirked the question of taking up the bill to appropriate money to relieve their starvation, and thus defeated it altogether. Recollect, Irishmen—*Gen. Cass' name was called three times in his hearing, and* HE REFUSED TO ANSWER. He betrayed the friends of Ireland, and defeated the measure."

The editor of the Post, on the Monday following, replies in the following style, which we commend to the particular attention of those who admire decency and fairness in political matters:

"THE RECKLESS GAZETTE.—That most reckless of all reckless sheets, the Pittsburgh Gazette, is making appeals to our Irish fellow citizens in relation to what the Editor is pleased to call 'Gen. Cass' treatment of starving Ireland.' If the editor of the Gazette was ever suspected of being guilty of telling the truth respecting a political opponent, he might possibly find some person who would be simple enough to regard his statements about Gen. Cass as true. The allegation that Gen. Cass is hostile to our adopted fellow citizens is as false as Tartarus, and the heart of the man who makes it is as black as Erebus. We undertake to assert that Deacon White *knew* he was writing a lie, when he penned the infamous falsehood."

We beg the pardon of our readers for inserting a paragraph so utterly disgusting to every person whose sensibilities are not blunted by a daily contamination with the language of Billingsgate; but it seems necessary to show the amount of evidence which the editor of the Post brings to disprove our charge—a charge which we have made frequently, and to repel which not a single word of argument has ever been produced, other than can be found in such articles as the one above quoted.

But to show the friends of Ireland that we have not, in the smallest item, done injustice to Gen. Cass, in regard to his conduct to the starving inhabitants of that world-famed Isle, we copy the correspondence below—premising that W. E. ROBINSON, whose statement we give, is an Irishman by birth, and is known in New York, if not all over the Union, as the most devoted and unwavering friend of Ireland in this country—a gentleman of talents and education, and who was an anxious eye and ear witness to the whole conduct of Gen. Cass, while the Irish Relief Bill was pending in Congress. We invite adopted Irish citizens to read Mr. Robinson's statement, with dispassionate minds, and judge whether we, or the editor of the Post, deserve the choice epithets he has heaped upon us:

Gen. Cass and the Irish Relief Bill.

DETROIT, Oct. 9, 1848.

DEAR SIR: You are by birth an Irishman and have uniformly manifested a deep interest in everything that relates to the welfare of Ireland and Irishmen. We understand that you were in the United States Senate as Correspondent for the New York Tribune, at the time the Irish Relief Bill was pending in that body, in the Winter of 1846 and '47.—Will you state what was the conduct of Gen. Cass in relation to that Bill, and at the same time, and succinctly, the provisions of the Bill?

It is represented in this State that Gen. Cass uniformly and warmly advocated and voted for the Bill. We desire, therefore, to make your statement public.

We are very respectfully, your obedient serv'ts.
J. M. HOWARD,
SYLVESTER LARNED,
DAVID SHORT,
Congressional Committee of Wayne Co., Mich.
W. E. ROBINSON, Esq. New York City.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries, I will briefly state that 'A Bill for the Relief of Ireland' was introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT (Whig) on the 10th of February, 1847. It proposed to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to purchase food and to transmit it to Ireland, to save the people of that unhappy country from starvation. The Locofoco party had a majority of about 70 in the House, (29th Congress) yet Mr. HUNT, though trying almost every day for a fortnight could not induce the House to take it up. In the *Congressional Globe* we have, in the proceedings of February 25, the following record.

"RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT made a strong effort to get up his bill for the relief of Ireland, but the House refused."—(Page 511.)

Thus, after a fortnight's begging, before a Locofoco House of Representatives, which always "refuse" to take up the bill, while the poor victims of famine were dying by thousands, the friends of the measure turned their eyes to the Senate. Accordingly the next day, Feb. 26, 1847, Mr. CRITTENDEN, [Whig,] of Kentucky, introduced the following bill, which will answer your second inquiry in full:

"A BILL to provide SOME relief for the suffering People of Ireland and Scotland."

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the Government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the People of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, at his discretion, to employ any of the ships of the United States for the transportation of provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

This bill is nearly word for word the same as the bill passed in 1812 for the relief of the people of Caracccas, and signed, as just and constitutional, by the President, JAMES MADISON. Mr. CRITTENDEN had located it in an able speech, as did Mr. J. M. CLAYTON [Whig] of Delaware. It was supported also by Mr. Cass in a speech of some length, promising it his hearty support. Mr. NILES (Loco-Foco) and Mr. BAGBY (Loco-Foco), now minister to Russia, both opposed it: (*Congressional Globe*, pp. 512, 513, 514) The bill was read a first and second time, and then laid aside to be taken up the next day. I was very much interested in the fate of the bill, and was glad to have Mr. Cass support it, as I supposed it would secure its passage through the House, where his political friends had a large majority.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—Early in the day, Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the Irish Relief bill. This was considered, as it was afterward proved to be, the turning point in the destiny of the bill. Congress was to adjourn on the Wednesday following. We felt that if we could only get it through the Senate and before the House on Saturday, we should carry it through. If it was not brought before the House till Monday, we felt that the enemies of the bill would succeed in putting off all action till the adjournment, and thus kill it by trickery.

Mr. Sevier, (Loco.) of Arkansas, called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Crittenden's motion to take up the Irish Relief bill, and the votes thereon were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, and Woodbridge—18. (All Whigs but Westcott.)

NAYS—Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Benton, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney and Yulee—23. (Every one of them Locofocos but Dayton.) (Congressional Globe, page 530.)

The Irish bill thus failed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the 'Three Million Bill.' The three millions, we understand, were to bribe Santa Anna. The Irish Relief Bill was only half a million, and to save thousands from graves of famine. The friends of Ireland considered the Relief Bill the more important one—Locofocoism thought differently. The Irish bill, it is true, was taken up late that evening and passed—all the Whigs but Archer voting for it, as did Mr. Cass also; twelve of his political friends voting against it. Its passage, however, so late in the evening, kept it from any action in the House until Monday, Monday, March 1, came, and the friends of the Irish bill were on hand, determined to struggle for it to the last. It was understood that Mr. Polk had threatened to veto it, if passed. A leading Democrat of the House told me that he heard the President declare so. It was said, too, that the political friends of Mr. Cass held a caucus or consultation meeting on Sunday to see what means could be taken to prevent this bill passing to save Irishmen from starvation. As soon as an opportunity offered on Monday, Mr. Washington Hunt asked for the immediate consideration of the bill. One of Mr. Cass's political friends, G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table. This was understood to be what the Locofoco and Irish relief caucus, on Sunday, had determined on. This was the test vote of the House. It was lost—Yeas 75 to Nays 79. The Whigs generally voting to save the bill—the Locofocos to kill it. It was thereupon referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and was never seen afterward. That committee was composed of six friends of Gen. Cass, and three Whigs, as follow:

Whigs—J. R. Ingersoll, R. C. Winthrop, S. F. Vinton.

Locos—McKay, Dromgoole, Hungerford, G. S. Houston, Norris, and Seaborn Jones.

The three Whigs urged, both in the House and in Committee, that the bill should be taken up, and they protested against the unmanly act of smothering it in Committee. The six friends of Gen. Cass, however, refused to act upon it, and thus meanly, skulkingly prevented its passage only by a piece of the most despicable legislative trickery ever resorted to. Charity again and again remonstrated with them, but they were deaf to all entreaty, and the bill was killed as dead as the poor Irish victims of starvation, whom it was intended to save.

This is the history of the bill.

You wish me to inform you concerning Gen. Cass's conduct on that bill. I will answer frankly and without and personal acerbity.

Gen. Cass saw that his political friends in the House of Representatives were opposed to the bill. For a whole fortnight he heard the voice of Charity pleading for the dying sons and daughters of Ireland. He could not but hear her moanings as his friends were choking her off in the other end of the Capitol. Had he felt any desire to stay the desolation, or save the perishing, he could certainly have induced the Loco Foco majority of the House to permit Mr. Hunt's bill to be taken up. Surely the "heir apparent" must have had some influence with the "household troops."

But even if he refused to interfere in the other House surely he could have moved in his own Chamber. After a fortnight's demagogueing among the Locofocos of the House to smother the voice of charity and to cram the grave with the victims of starvation, he might have taken the trouble to introduce it to the Senate if he wished the measure to pass. Why did he leave it to Crittenden and Clayton to move in the matter before he opened his lips for Ireland?

But greater than all—worse than all—against Gen. Cass' claims as a friend of the Irish Relief is the fact that when the test vote in the Senate referred to above, was taken, *Gen. Cass was in his seat and refused to vote for the bill.* I consider this more reprehensible than if he had openly voted against it with his twenty two political friends. I shall never forget the scene then witnessed, on that Saturday morning. The echoes of Crittenden's and Clayton's eloquence—the reverberations of Mr. Cass' own declaration that he would lend the bill his warm support—had not ceased from the galleries since the previous day.

Charity seemed present in the Chamber, pleading with streaming eyes and eloquent tongue, to save thousands from coffinless graves. The daughters of America were thronging the galleries to sanctify the scene. We knew that if the bill passed the Senate that morning, even Loco Foco trickery, and the threatened veto of Mr. Polk, might not be able to prevent its passing the House. The yeas and nays were called. Mr. Cass's name comes early in the list. His vote was to decide the fate of the bill. If he answered "Aye," his friends coming after him, in alphabetical order, in the Senate, as well as his friends in the House, would see that he wanted it to pass; but if he answered "No," or refused to vote at all, his political friends in both Houses would see that he did not care for it. Charity and Ireland listened for "Ay." Death and Famine demanded "No" or Silence. He had made a *speech* for us, but we could not get his vote. His name was called twice by the Clerk, but he was silent as death. When the roll was called through, Mr. Sevier again called out "Cass"—wishing him to say "No." We wanted him to say "Ay," but a tenehorse power steam engine, fed by the hot tears of Irish Despair, could not have drawn that monosyllable from him. Had he simply said "Ay," a thousand graves would have been tenantless by the magic sound. He was silent, and a thousand victims fell into the grave where Silence sits supreme upon his mullen throne.

Had he opposed this bill on Constitutional grounds as Hungerford claimed to do, or through hatred of the Naturalized Citizens as I think Levin did, he would have appeared consistent but to pledge himself in a speech, to be circulated for Buncombe thro' the country, that he would support the bill, yet within 24 hours of that declaration refuse to give it his vote—that the same tongue that had power to make a long speech had not power to pronounce a single monosyllable for its salvation, seems to me to be anything but hearty support! I was an interested spectator of all this, and was sorry to see Mr. Cass fail in the honor of trial. His conduct was so extraordinary that I called the attention of several others to it; but I suppose he will not deny the statement I have made. All I have said can be easily proved. Had Gen. Cass supported the Irish bill as heartily as he supported the Three Million bill, it would undoubtedly have passed. I consider that the Irish Relief bill would have made more glory for my adopted country than all the slaughter of men, women and children in the whole war with Mexico.

* * * * * * *

I have made this full and frank statement of what I knew, felt and say. I have said nothing from ill feeling and what I have said is simply truth, susceptible of abundant and easy proof. I remain, gentleman sincerely yours,

W. E. ROBINSON.

To Messrs. J. M. HOWARD, SYLVESTER LARNED, and DAVID SHORT, &c.

From the Newark Gazette.

Peculation—Cass and Fraudulent Mileage!—His Character in contrast with his Profession.

By the mail of last evening, we were placed in possession of an *astonishing* piece of information direct from Washington city. Although on the very eve of the election, we deem it of importance grave enough to lay before the public. We have the facts from a perfectly reliable source, and defy the *prestidigitator* Vapid and *his Friends* to deny it.—We must say that we greatly regret not having been provided with these facts at an earlier day in the canvass, so that they could have been placed before every voter in the Union; but even though it may seem like an electioneering story, got up for effect, yet, in defiance of an imputation of that character, as well as in defiance of contradiction, we send it forth, and challenge the *guilty party* to sustain himself if he can.

The following are the facts and figures of Lewis Cass' mileage as charged by him while Senator of the United States:

He charged	1081 miles going.
Do	1081 " returning
Total	2162 do charged.

What he is legally entitled to charge.

Distance from Detroit to Cleveland	100 miles.
From Cleveland to Pittsburgh	104 "
From Pittsburgh to Washington	287 "
	491
Returning	491
Total	982

Miles thus Lewis Cass overcharged.

It will be readily seen that Lewis Cass charged for	2162 miles.
And that he was only legally entitled to charge for	982 "
And the OVERCHARGED	1180

How much of the People's money Lewis Cass pocketed.

It will be seen by the above that he charged for 2162 miles; and that he was only legally entitled to charge for 982 miles, and that he OVERCHARGED 1180 miles. It will be seen also that at 40 cents per mile, the following is the result:

	2162 miles charged.
	40 cts. per mile.
Amounting to	$864.80, or about $288 per day for every day's travel, and at least $287 a day more than the hardest laboring man can earn.
	982 miles, legal mileage.
	40 cts. per mile.
Amounting to	$392.80
So Lewis Cass, this friend of the people *the patriot*, charged mileage	$864 80
And was legally entitled to charge	392 80
And he overcharged	$472.00

Nearly twice as much as he was entitled to charge.

Lewis has served five years in the Senate, and has overcharged each year.....$472,00
5 years.
OVERCHARGED.....$2,360 00

We refer our readers to Document No. 7, of the thirteth Congress for proof of the mileage charged to Cass.

It is probably known to our readers that members of the Senate are allowed $8 per day, and $3 for every 20 miles traveled, or (40 cents per mile,) both going to Washington and returning home. **He is simply required in making out an account of mileage, &c., to declare upon his honor it is correct,* and the bill is *paid*—that is the only *voucher* asked of him—the *bill* and his *honor.*"

We must confess that we were *ignorant* of the *mode of ascertaining milage,* until we saw the above in the Licking Herald, a Cass paper printed at Newark, Ohio, and it will therefore be good authority with the friends of *Mr. Cass.*

Since Lewis Cass has overcharged $2,360 00 on the single item of milage, no wonder that his other *extra charges* have amounted to *the enormous sum of* NINETY ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS, *as proved* by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, in the last session of Congress.

And that independent of his pay and milage he has received of the hard earnings of the people, the *astonishing and enormous* sum of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ONE DOLLARS AND FORTY NINE CENTS, as proved by documents presented to Congress during the past session.

This enormous sum of money, received by Lewis Cass, *much of its allowance made by himself while Secretary of War, and fraudulent,* when divided, amounts to more than $16 per day, for forty years!

$16 PER DAY FOR FORTY YEARS!

Enormous as this sum of money appears, it is proved beyond controversy that every dollar was received by Lewis Cass. There never has been a public man in the service of the United States, who has filched as much money from the public purse, or who has so little claim to the character of a disinterested Patriot. It remains to be seen whether the honest democratic voters of the country will unite with a set of unprincipled leaders, to elevate a man whom the Democracy of Ohio repudiated in 1844. If he was unworthy of the confidence of the Democracy in that year, what has made him worthy now? If he has *cheated* the public treasury in the single item of *milage,* in five years out of the sum of $2360 00, what will he not do, if you elevate him to the Presidency? *Corruption* will become the order of the day, *meanness* and *avarice* are the controlling characteristics of Lewis Cass—offices will be bought and sold, and the merit of the candidate will be measured by the length of his purse.

TO WHIG FREE SOILERS.—Are you willing to be made tools of, for the election of Cass, by those who pretend to be with you, until the last moment, and then intend to forsake you. That this will be the case, we do not assert on our own knowledge, and for the credit of mankind, we hope to the contrary. But that such is the understanding and expectation of the Locofocos is very evident. Read the following extract of a letter from the editor's correspondence, in the Washington Union, and then reflect upon the path of duty:

'One thing you may rely on with certainty—that the West, with one sweep, will go for Cass, *and that the free soilers every where are fast coming back to the old democratic landmarks.* After the election of Cass and Butler, *Van Burenism and Hermonism will be synonymous terms.* Tolerance may at times check the growth of a sect itching for martyrdom; but discipline, in the end, is necessary to insure and maintain organization.'

LOUISIANA.—The *New Orleans Bee* makes a careful estimate of the vote in the various Parishes of Louisiana, footing up a majority of 1,225 for General TAYLOR.

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF OF '42.—Our friends should always bear in mind that opposition to this measure is now one of the cardinal principles of the Mormon Democracy. In 1844, they pledged Col. Polk to the doctrine of protection. Buchanan, Dallas, and all the leaders in the State made explicit declarations in favor of the Tariff of '42; and the vote of Pennsylvania was obtained by the most bare faced falsehoods. The Mormon Democracy then repealed the Tariff of '42, and established that of '46.

It should be remembered that Lewis Cass voted for the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and for the establishment of that of '46. It should be remembered that the Locofoco leaders, both in State and Nation, have violated all their solemn pledges, and announced to the Nation *that opposition to the protective policy* is one of their principles. There is no concealment, no equivocation now about this principle. They have re-adopted it in Convention and have published it to the world

The following is one of the resolutions passed in the Locofoco Baltimore Convention:

"*Resolved,* That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, having fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank; in preventing the corruption and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by establishment of the constitutional treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of FREE TRADE, by the *repeal* of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive Tariff of 1846."

MR. STEWART'S TEST—THE "UNION" BACKS OUT.—The proposition of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, to bring the matter of the extra pay of Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor to a test, has brought the official organ to its senses. It backs out, and confesses that Gen. Taylor has *not* received one cent of extra pay! But not satisfied with this confession, it goes further, and declares it never charged he had! It only said that he had a certain amount of pay and "emoluments!"

What *did* it mean, then, by charging, as it did, in its editorial article on the subject,—and which is copied into one of the two Locofoco pamphlets we noticed on Wednesday—that Gen. Taylor had received "*extra* allowances?" An "extra" means something "over and above what is allowed by law," and the Union is not so simple as to suppose it would not be so understood. The official organ ought to be ashamed of itself for the part it has played in this business. Gen. Taylor received only what the law allowed him, which it was not in the power of any executive officer to decrease, and which he never asked to have increased. Gen. Roger Jones, the office through whose hands the accounts must pass, has settled this. To assert to the contrary is therefore to assert a "willful falsehood," as the National Intelligencer rightly characterized it.

But it is not so with Gen. Cass. He *did* receive enormous extra pay—the Union confesses that he received "$63,990 46 over and above his regular pay"—we quote its words. These sums were "allowed" to him by Executive officers, and were not authorized by law. They could refuse to allow it to him.—In some cases they did refuse or hesitate to "allow" it, and he only got some thirty thousand dollars by having his account "passed" by an *acting* Secretary of War, whilst he (Gen. Cass) was the *real* Secretary.

Mr. Stewart deserves the thanks of the whole country for his exposure of these iniquitous "extras" of Gen. Cass; and the abuse he is receiving from the Union and the other executive organs, is proof that he will receive them.

P. S.—The proposition or challenge of Mr. Stewart included not only the Editor of the Union, but the Locofoco Committee of Washington, who had pledged themselves a penny to the pledger on Gen. Taylor. We learn from the Intelligencer, of this morning, that neither the Editor nor the Committee have accepted Mr. S.'s proposition—in other words, both "back out"—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Bible Slander Refuted.

A meeting of the independent friends of Gen. Taylor, was held on Wednesday evening in Philadelphia, Gen. Adam Diller presided. Several speeches were made, and a series of resolutions favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor as the people's candidate for the Presidency were adopted. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The following letter respecting the slanderous story of the Democratic Review, relative to the using of Bibles for cartridges at the battle of Buena Vista, was read, and received with great applause by the meeting.

DEAR SIR.—The slip you sent me to-day, with your note, charging Gen. Taylor with having ordered "Bibles to be used by his troops for cartridge and wadding at the Battle of Buena Vista," is so absurd in merit serious contradiction. The troops in Mexico were always well supplied with ammunition, *ready prepared* for use, and were under no necessity to use Bibles for that purpose. The slander carries its antidote upon its face, to the mind of every one who knows anything of service ammunition. There are some Bibles in the *Spanish languages,* received in Mexico from the United States for distribution among the Mexicans, and some of the officers of Gen. Taylor's column assisted in their distribution accordingly. This is the only fact I know about these Bibles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
G. H. CROSMAN, Major U. S. Army.
Dr. Chalmer, late Ass't Surgeon Volt Regt.
Oct. 25, 1848.

CASS POCKETING EXTRA MILEAGE!

If Lewis Cass is remarkable for any thing except breaking his sword, and fawning on Louis Philippe, it is for pocketing *extra* quantities of the people's money. In this he excels all we have ever heard of, and the hero of the broken sword will, doubtless, be known to posterity, as "*extra pay*" Cass—this being the most striking characteristic of his history.

We give to day, from a Newark (Ohio) paper, a new phase in Cass's extra pay pickings, which shows that he has a most extraordinary eye to the 'main chance.' We hope no reader will pass the article in question, and as appropo to the case, we may remark, that Captain Cutter, in his speech on Saturday, stated that Mr. Cass being directed to proceed from Detroit to Chicago, to transact some business, as Indian agent, instead of taking the direct route across the peninsula, and around the head of the Lake, took the following circuitous one—he went from Detroit to the mouth of the Maumee, up the Maumee, and by portage to the Wabash, down the Wabash to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to the Illinois, and up the Illinois and across the prairies to Chicago, charging mileage for the whole of this extraordinary and round about way of passing from Detroit to Chicago. Truly, Cass is great on the *extras.*

A GERMAN WHIG PAPER.—We are pleased to learn that a couple of Germans, of the right stamp, have issued a prospectus for publishing in this city, a Democratic Whig newspaper, in the language of their Fatherland. The paper is to be issued weekly, on a large sheet, neatly printed, and is to be called the "West-Pennsylvanianische Staates-Zeitung." We heartily wish it success, and recommend the Whigs of this city to afford it all the encouragement in their power. We have placed a prospectus in our counting room, for the reception of the names of subscribers.

MOST SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The St. John's (N. F.) and Halifax papers, record a surprisingly sudden and unaccountable rise and flow of the tide at these places on the 25th of September:

"All at once the tide ran out of the harbor. In about ten minutes more it ran in again, and rose very high, and continued rising and falling alternately, every ten minutes or so, nearly all the afternoon. Some of the old people say it was something like it was the Lisbon wave destroyed.—A similar occurrence took place at Catalina, and some damage sustained."

MASS MEETING IN MOON TOWNSHIP.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the friends of Old Rough and Ready, was held on Monday last, at the house of that excellent Whig, Hugh McCormick, Esq. The meeting was most eloquently addressed by the gallant Capt. Cutter, of Kentucky, and also by Mr. Darsie, of Pittsburgh. A splendid entertainment was provided by the hospitable host, and the meeting passed off with great harmony and spirit. The gallant Whigs of Moon are determined to make a desperate effort to secure the Prize Banner offered by the Rough and Ready Club of Pittsburgh.

FRANCIS J. GRUND.—This somewhat notorious individual who is one day for Harrison, the next for Tyler, then for Polk, afterwards for Buchanan, whom he deserted to electioneer for Dallas—is now in our city, making speeches for Cass and Butler. To morrow, if it suits his purpose—which Heaven forbend—he will be found sustaining Gen. Taylor. In one thing only will he ever be found reliable—that is, in his untiring efforts to advance the fortunes of Francis J. Grund.

FLORIDA.—We learn from the *Tallahassee Floridian* that returns from all the State, except seven counties, had been heard from, and the majority of BROWN, Whig, over BAILEY, Loco, for Governor, was 589—and that the majority of CABELL, Whig, for Congress, over DUVAL, Loco, was 623. The remaining counties, the *Floridian* thinks, will not materially vary the vote. It farther states that the Whigs will have a majority of 13 on joint ballot in the Legislature. A U. S. Senator is to be elected in the place of Mr. WESTCOTT.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Philip File, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Edwards, Indictment for Larceny. The defendant plead, guilty.—His offence was the robbing of Mr. George Albree's shoe store. He was detected by a carrier of one of the morning papers, who called on constable Barr. Edwards attempted to escape, but was fired at by Barr, wounded in the leg, and captured. The Jury convicted, and the Court sentenced him to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Graham, convicted on Monday of picking Mr. Ogden's pocket, was also sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. John Smith—Indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill. Geo. Conway, of Baldwin Township, prosecuting witness. The charge made against Smith was, that he had fired a pistol into the window of Conway's house, on Conway's refusing him admittance. Smith and Conway are both colored men. Smith is the miserable wretch employed to decoy a run away slave from Birmingham into the clutches of his master. The slave was delivered up to the master on the Monongahela Bridge—tied and gagged, and carried off. The colored people of Pittsburgh and Birmingham caught Smith, whipped him terribly, and then tarred and feathered him. He went off into the country, still hated and hunted by his colored brethren, and armed himself, it is alleged, for self defence. He went to the house of Conway at a late hour of the night, or near morning, asked some questions about employment which had been offered him, and got into a difficulty, which resulted, as was charged, in his firing the pistol. Thomas Marshall, Esq., appeared as Smith's counsel—Snowden and Shannon for the prosecution. The Jury returned a verdict of 'guilty of assault with intent to kill.'

In the case of Joseph Calhoun, charged with subornation of perjury, by Levi B. Annis, the Grand Jury ignored the bill. Annis to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Gilber, a lad, who was accused of stealing dry goods from Mr. J. T. Whitten, of Market street. A very bright and remarkably intelligent little boy was called as a witness.—He testified to the taking of the goods by Gilber, and acquitted himself so gracefully and intelligently as to attract many expressions of admiration.—The prisoner handed a paper to his attorney, which was laid before the Court. The paper we understood to set forth that he (Gilber) was subject to insanity when excited by liquor, from a fracture of the skull. An examination was made, and the Court requested James Callan, Esq., (Rev. Dr. Callan, Col. Hamilton styles him,) to make an examination. Mr Callan expressed his belief that excitement of any kind, either from intoxication or anger, would be likely to produce insanity in such a case. The young man's skull is terribly fractured, a piece of the skull having been removed. The accident occurred while blasting rocks. The evidence going to establish the prisoner's moral unaccountability, the case was left with the jury without further investigation. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The case of Com'th. vs. James Robinson, accused of setting fire to the store of Messrs. Follansbee & Hayward, was called up, but put off till to morrow, to afford prisoner time to procure his witnesses.

Three miserable victims of intemperance were brought in from the jail—one complained against by his mother, another by his wife, and the last, by somebody who had been victimized by his intemperance, or insanity, or both. The former two were discharged, no prosecutor appearing. The last was remanded for further inquiry into his case.

The case of Commonwealth vs. George Kelly, colored, indictment, burglary, breaking into the dwelling of Alexander Morris—also colored—was called up, but being an Oyer and Terminer case, was laid aside, and the Court adjourned.

OUTRAGEOUS CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Alexander Wright, one of the witness against John Smith, yesterday went outside the railing, just after giving his testimony, and while standing nearly in front of the jury, and directly before the judges, his pocket was picked by some bold thief, who obtained a pocket book containing twenty one dollars and a quarter! The thief escaped without detection.

SCHMITT'S REVIEW.—Sibbett's Review and Conservative Detector, for November is before us, and brings with it its usual amount of interesting and valuable information. The enterprising proprietor of this work, has spared no pains to make his Review just such an one as is necessary to the wants of the community, and to judge from its largely increased circulation, we may infer that his laudable object has